For New York and Its Violnity:

Fair, followed by showers ; variable winds

LX.-NO. 304.

NEW YORK, SA' URDAY, JULY 1, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ETTO STATE JUGS FULL

BOWAH CAROLINIANS MUST BUY OF THE STATE WHEN THESE RUN DRY.

A Great Whiskey Auction on the Last Day of Licensed Salsons-No State Liquor Dispensory in Charleston or in Many Countles-Bilell Tigers to be Watched by Constables Appointed by the Governor.

COLUMBIA & C., June 30. - The State of South Carolina goes into the liquor business at mid-night to-night, but not with any such start as was expected. It is a lame beginning, like that of a man who starts off with one leg and one crutch. The absolute boss of the State, Gov. Tillman, expected to turn the great commonwealth into one enormous drinking saloon, such as might carry a signboard. reaching from the sea to the mountains, announcing "Benjamin Ryan Tillman, Monop-olist of Grog." But it has not turned that way. Only cleven counties provided with rum, and the rest either do not want it on the new terms or are

joined from having it. The outlook for the metto State for the next six months is the est ever known in this country. When the nation is understood it will be seen that nsas, North Dakota, Iowa, and Maine are rly bibulous compared with what this State going to be when the liquor now stored in e people's dwellings has been consumed. rrenforth never encountered such a chance win glory as this : tate will present, but only e Legislature which brought about the ought will be able to relieve it. Gov. Tillman has an immense warehouse

led with hundreds of thousands of deliars' rth of liquor here in Columbia. It is the gest wholesale liquor house in the South, if at in the country. It is replete with the most modern labor-saving contrivances and is a hive of busy workmen employed to bottle and jug the stuff for the county dispensaries. The only trouble is that the law does not work and the counties are not stepping up to the Covernor's har and ordering their drinks. There are thirty-four counties in the State, but only cleven have complied with the regulations of the new law. Seven of the countles long ago obtained special legislation prohibiting the sale of liquors within their bounds. They cannot fall in with the new scheme if they want to as long as those laws are on the statute books. The large towns are opposed to the law and to everything that pertains to Tillman and the Tillmanite regime. They are city of Charleston, they re use to take advantage of the Dispensary law and pre er to go dry. The liquor dealers go out of business at midnight, the clubs close their bars, and the inhabitants rely on suffering such an amount

the law as soon as the Logislature reconvenes. The eleven counties that have voted for dispensaries, one to each county, are: Newberry, Abbeville, Laurens, Aiken, Edgeffeld, Georgetown, Greenville, Lexington, Kershaw, and Orangeburg. It is true that Richland, which contains the capital city. Columbia, had a dispensary provided for it, but the opponents of the law hold that the County Board of Control. which acts in these cases, decided in favor of a dispensary upon an improper list of petition-

of discomfort as will bring about a repeal of

An injunction is likely to be got out to prewent the establishment of an official gin mill here, and meantime the Board of Control has announced that the new State gin mill will not be opened until July 8, so as to avoid a drunken Fourth of July. In Darlington county a county dispensary was ordered, but a Circuit Court Judge has enjoined it on the same grounds study has enjoined it on the same grounds that form the complaint against the projected dispensary here. It is believed that the interference of the courts will be urged in Groenville upon the same grounds, namely, that the petition on which a dispensary was ordered did not contain the names of a majority of the freehold voters. In Spartanburg county, the one that has the largest white population of any of the counties in the State, all efforts to get a majority of signers to the

all efforts to get a majority of signers to the necessary petition have failed, as they have in Charleston and elsewhere.

Meantime the law itself is threatened by the liquor dealers and the old-line Democrats who oppose Tiliman. The old liners assort that it was put through the Legislature in an improper manner in deliance of the Constitution. The liquor dealers naturally confine themwas put through the Legislature in an improper manner in defiance of the Constitution. The liquor desiers naturally confine themserves to the principle that a State has no right to crush out a legitimate industry merely to speculate in that industry for itself. The Probabilitionists who voted for the law are of the opinion that they have been bunceed and are now found beside the liquor men opposing it tooth and said.

The scenes here and all over the State are

opinion that they have been buncoed and are now found beside the liquor men opposing it tooth and nail.

The scenes here and all over the State are such as only this brand-new condition of things could create. The liquor deniers are things could create. The liquor deniers are trying to get rid of their goods at any price they will fetch. For a week the choicest as well as the poorest liquors have been going at sacrificial prices.

Fine old cognae can be had until midnight for a dollar a quartand so can twenty-year-old applicate. Old whiskey that used to fetch \$8 a gallon is selling at \$4. The famous liquors ell from fifty cents to a dollar a bottle and he common grades of all sorts of drinkables go for what any one offers to pay for them.

The native wine of the Scuppernong grare, for instance, is cheaper than bottled spring water. For days and days the wagons of the farmers and all others who do their marketing here have gone out of town loaded with barrels, demijohns, and casks of liquor, while in this city every householder has laid in a six months' stock of liquor if he has had to beg or borrow in order to get the money.

Since early this morning the whole force of negro servants of the city has been staggering through the streets under back-breaking loads of wines and liquors. An Episcopal divine was seen ordering his six months' rations in one of the wholesale stores, and when he was twitted about the said: "This pernelous, infernal law drives me to protect myself against every possible emergency and I am ordering more drink than I ever used in my life."

The favorites of the officials are showing the

I am ordering more drink than I ever used in my life."
The favorites of the officials are showing the new state liquor bottles in the storrs and notels. All the official liquor is to be put up in bottles shaped like pocket flasks.

The flasks were made for the State after a special design. They are made of brown glass, and covering the back of each bottle is a design blown out beyond the surface of the glass and consisting of a big paimerto tree and the words "S. C. Disponsary." The labels pasted on the face of each flask bear an engraving of the State coat of arms, and a mere sight of this ancient symbol enrages the old citizens to a degree that is difficult to understand. Snorliege and prostitution are the mildest terms they use when siev see or talk about the new State grog

sution are the mildest terms they use when diey see or talk about the new State grog bottles.

Gov. Tillman has kindly presented a half bottle of his best whiskey to the correspondent of The Sex to take home as a curlo for the edification of the New Yorkers, who, in his opinion, must soon follow Kouth Carolina's example and go into the liquor trade. Except that the number of stars on top of each latest varies from one to four according to the brand of liquor, all the labels on the whiskey flasks are alike.

Every bottle is corked and scaled with red scaling wax. It is may not be broken open in any dispensary where it is purchased. On the scaling wax is stanned this scatterers: "South Carolina Dispensary." The rum that is being bottled a labeled Palmetto New England Blum. The gin is Palmetto Holland Gin or Palmetto Old Tem Gin. The brandy is called Palmetto Cognac, and so on. It is said that already to-day cortain agents of wholesale liquor dealers have obtained samples of these bottles and scan in the scale liquor dealers and so and seen to imitate them and flood the State with hem, if possible, for they will underself a star groggeries.

They must needs be if Gov. make good his promise to Treesury a profit of haif at the end or a year. The are considerably above the old ex. They must needs be if Gov. make good his promise to Treesury a profit of haif at the end or a year. The itemplate boating the law, againg in liquor or by imitanent flasks, had better take into he sort of a man the Governor is to power he is also to exert. He is any who will battle with him. State and thorough and full of man in the State. In power hylincible, and will be for the case of this dispense with exit auronary powers and in the state. In power hylincible, and will be for the case of this dispense with exit auronary prevers such with exit auronary prevers such with exit auronary prevers and

The Governor is so much interested in his scheme that the Stategroggery is the only sure place to find him. It was there that he was found for Toe Sux to-day, and there he remained until the State compounders and barkeepers shut up the place to-night and he had

mained until the State compounders and barkeepers shut up the place to night and he had to go home.

It is perfectly understood that the law prohibiting the sale of all except the State liquor will be strictly enforced. The liquor dealers all over the State have been publishing advertisements bidding the people buy supplies for an indefinite period. Here in Columbia screaming signs before each store call itention to the lact that in a few hours their trade will cease. It was to have been surposed that there would be scenes of wild drunkenness in the late hours of to-night. The night set in with a great deal of shouting and veiling in excess of the tumult of an ordinary Friday night, but at 19:30 a lorge and alarming first that lift the whole city drew the crowds around it. The only liquor trade that has gone on since has been the quiet loading up of the dwellings with big parcels, that the heads of families lug home or despatch there on the backs and shoulders of the negro workfolk.

According to the verblage of the law it has been asserted that treating a friend in one's own home would be prohibited. The Attorney-General to-day rendered an opinion to the effect that such treating would be entirely lawful.

There are those who have considered the

own home would be prohibited. The Attorney-General to-day rendered an opinion to the effect that such treating would be entirely lawful.

There are those who have considered the probability of successfully evading the Dispensary bill by any or all kinds of dodges, but if the opinion of a lawyor who has studied the provisions of the bill is worth anything it will be hazardous for any one to attempt any kind of evasion.

The right of a man running a restaurant to mix drinks for any of his regular table boarders out of whiskey furnished by them has been discussed as one means of evading the law, and on this question the attorney referred to made the following observations:

"The law has two principles involved, one of which is the right of individuals under the condition, and on this many think this form of evasion can be successfully carried on, but I will advise all such, without knowing whom they may be, not to attempt it, for the State will surely adjudge it a violation of the law and take steps to stop it. The very act is suggestive of violation of the law, and when it is carried before the courts the offender will be adjudged guilty and be held responsible therefor. Many think, too, that they will have a jury trial and will get off by the perversity of may be a single prore, but they will fikewise slip on that line, for it must ta horne in mind that the Evans bill is a bill within the police powers, which takes it away from the jury system, butting it, as it were, in the hand of a Recorder, with arritrary powers.

The estimate is made by the State Commissioner. It will replace a stock of one half million dellars of a month age. Twenty-four men are to replace the 1,000 who have been employed in this business.

Until a few days age there was much doubt as to what would become of thes social clush throughout the state, many of them denending upon their social feature.

In Charleston the three leading clush have passed resolutions deciding to auction off the stock of liquors on band, and have even gone so far as

In Charleston the three leading clubs have passed resolutions deciding to auction off the stock of liquors on hand, and have even gone so far as to forbid the use of liquor on the premises.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30.—At 12 o'clock to-night the people of the Paimetto State entered upon the new dispensation. The Government took charge of all the liquor business in the commonwealth. From the returns here it appears that the State will open barrooms in nineteen out of the thirty-four counties in the State. In at least six of these the state barrooms have been established and the cocktail dispensers appointed by the county Boards of Control, in open violation of the law, which requires the endorsement of a majority of the freshold voters of a community for the earth-lishment of a dispensary. In these counties the courts will be appealed to for injunctions to prevent the opening of State barrooms.

The situation all over South Carolina to-night is peculiar. In Charleston there has been in progress all day a huge whiskey fair. The air silled with the thininabulation of the auctioneer in dozens of liquor storas are crowds of the auctioneer in dozens of liquor storas are crowds of the auctioneer in dozens of liquor storas are crowds of the auctioneer in dozens of liquor storas are crowds of the storas and beer to lay in a stock against the dry spell, which sets in to-night. In the fashionable groseries extra forces of clerks have been at work day and night for a week putting up demijohns and kegs of whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, and when and buttalions of drays and delivery wagons have been employed carting the good to the railroad depots and to the various residences. It is no exaggeration to say that there are not 1,000 out of the 10,000 house of white people in the city that are not provided with a supply of liquors to last six months at least.

The utter subjection of the people of this city to the iren band of Gov. Tilliman is apply illustrated by an incident that came to light to-day. The terminable has a condition

to give the names of the appointees. MRS. SCHMIDT IN JAIL

It Was Wer Child that Ernakten Citizens

Mrs. Helene Schmidt of Brooklyn was fined \$200 for contempt of court yesterday by Justice Van Wyck, and sent to Baymond street fall to stay until her fine is paid and for all time until she shall give back to her husband

time until she shall give back to her husband their four-rear-old girl Elizabeth. Mrs. Schmidt has another child, a baby boy, that Mr. Schmidt says is not his. He get a divorce some time ago, and on June 10 Justice Van Wyck gave the girl to him. He started out of the court room with the child, when Mrs. Schmidt rear-od a cry. A mob, who believed that he was kidnapping the girl, tore her from him, gave her to his wife, and then chased him several blocks up Court street.

Since that time Mr. Schmidt has been trying to get the child back. Mrs. Schmidt was arrested and bailed, and yesterday was brought up to answer for a contempt of court. Her lawyer, William J. Courtney, made a plea for her, but the Judge did not agree with him. The lawyer will get out a writ of habeas corpus to-day before Justice Cuilen of the Supreme Court, and if he does not get Mrs. Schmidt released by that means he says he will go to the Court of Appeals. If these means fail his client will have to stay in jail six months at least, unless she tolis where the girl, Elizabeth, is.

she was taken to Raymond street juil about She was taken to Raymond street tall about 4 o'clock yesterday. She had her buby with her. She was expecting her lawyer and was not sent to the prison rooms at once.

"How can I give up the child," she said, "when I don't knew where she is? Maybo he will want this bor, too, when he gots bigger. Now he says it is not this. I can work and take care of myself and children, but haw I don't eare what comes. They can do with me what they like, Preity soon I suppose he will get married again. He has had a girl for a year."

Accured of Starving His Wife to Death, Sanaroga, June 30 .- Isane Hanks, 78 years old, a rich farmer living near Cairo, Washington county. N. Y., is under arrest on charge of causing the death of his young third wife by staryation. It was given out that the woman died of cancer of the stomach, but the neighbors insisting that she had been starved to death by her miserly husband, the Coroner had the body exhumed. Dr. Bulch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, made an examination of the stomach, and reported that the woman died of starvation. ton county, N. Y., is under arrest on charge of

woman died of starvation. Splendid features by great writers in the Sunday Tribune July 2. Among them: "Can Titles of Nobility Be Bought:" Geo. W. Smalley in Berlin: Maria L. Pool's Adventures at the World's Fair: L. E. Q.'s great report of to-day's Yale-Harvard ball game, and other brilliant

LOST FROM THE GUY ANDOTTE.

CICERO HARRISON AND HIS BAG OF WEALTH BOTH MISSING.

He Was a Fourth Cousts of the ex-Prestdent, and Was 78 Years Old-Last Seen on Thursday Night Stilling by the Ship's Rull-Maybe His Securities Are in Norfolk

who knew or suspected that he had money about him, and who also knew of the existence of the satched and the nature of its contents. Capt. Walker and Purser Carr of the steamship are inclined to believe that the old gentleman jumped or fell overheard.

On Tuesday Mr. Harrison and his daughter left bector, where they are reserved weeks of

theman jumped or fell oversoard.

On Tuesday Mr. diarrison and his daughter left Boston, where they spent several weeks at the Parker House. Their destination was this city, but to enjoy the sea air they decided to go to Norfolk and reembark on the Old Dominion boat and come to this city, whence they intended to go by rail to San Diego. The old gentleman attended on all the journeyings to the purchase of tickets and looked after the baggage.

Accompanied by his daughter he came down to the pier of the Old Dominion line in Norfolk about to o'clock on Thursday evening. He went to the ticket office abourd the boat and bought a ticket for New York. Then he went to the office of the purser, who assigned him to room twenty on the upper deek. All the rooms on the Guyandotte have two berths. The old gentleman, his daughter says, wanted a room alone. The purser says that if he had asked for such a room he would have been accommodated, as there were several vacant

ilve-dollar bills, with which she purchased her ticket. She was assigned to a room on the saloon deck.

She says this was the first time she had not slept close to her father. She usually has slept in an adjoining room. She was with her father in his room during Thursday evenling, and said that he did not like the idea of sleeping in a top berth. His daughter suggested that he should go to hed early in the lower berth. He did go to bed early and bolted the door. Mr. Levi having a box of cigars in his satchel and desiring to get some had to wake the old genglemen up to get in. Four or five times during the night Mr. Levi was admitted to his room by the old gentleman, who each time got up to unlock the door.

Mrs. Oliver says that her father was very apprehensive of being robbed and that he was in the habit of locking his doors. The smell of cigars and cigar smoke was particularly distastful to him, and it may have been this that caused him to leave his room and go out on the deck after Mr. Levi, whose ciothes were permeated with the odor of tobacco, had turned in.

This was after midnight. The old gentleman was seen on the promended deck aft leaning over the starboard rail about 20 clock yesterday morning, when the Gurandotte was off Chincotengue, Va. Alexander Brown, the night saloon waiter, saw him.

Brown says. Nothing was seen of him after that. The old gentleman was a veteran trav-

Brown took a chair to him and invited him to sit down, which he did. He looked unwell, Brown says. Nothing was seen of him after that. The old gentleman was a veteran traveller, and had never been known to be scasick. The ocean was as calm as a mill pond.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Harrison did not appear at the breakfast table, and a porter was sent to call him. He was not in his room. Mr. Lev! said that there had been nobody there when he came down to turn in. Capt. Walker called the porter and all the waiters and seamen aft and questioned them. He elicited merely the facts that appear above. Mrs. Oliver declares that her father had a check for his valise: she saw him put it in his vest pocket, and saw him take it out and look at it. She told the purser that she believed that her father's valise had been taken a decard the ship. The purser made a careful search among the baggage, and was unable to find it. He thought it just possible, however, that the baggage check that Mrs. Oliver saw was the check of a transfer company of Norfolk, and that the valise may have been brought down to the pier too late.

At the suggestion of Capt. Walker Mrs. Oliver will return to Norfolk on the Guyandette today, and make an effort to recover her father's valise, if it is in that city. She says that her father was retieent about his business affairs, and that he did not conflide them to her. Fear of robbery impelied him to carry only small amounts of money on his person, and his daughter says that he seidom had more than \$7.000 cm at \$150.000. Some of the mining stock which Mrs. Oliver says was worth about \$7.000 was that of a North Carolina gold mining company. She thought he had \$100.000 worth of securities in the valise.

Mr. Harrison leaves two children. Mrs. Oliver and her brother. William, who is a farmer in Minden (ity, Mich.

Mrs. Oliver says that she will ask Inspector Brness to help her solve the mystery of her father's death and find the missing valise. Mr. Harrison leaves two children. Mrs. Oliver and her b

He Looked in at One End of a Big Pipe una

end to this polsy fun for the future. Mr. Wise's son had gone out to play with his younger brother. He saw an older boy on his knees with his head poked in the end of the knees with his head poked in the end of the main. The boy was touching off the fuse of a toy cannon with an extra heavy load in it. Mr. Wise's son thought that a dog or cut was imprisoned in the main, and he ran to the other and to see what was up. Just as he got his head in, the loy cannon went off with an explosion that startled even Mr. Wise, who was sitting in his library. Young Wise fell back screaming with pain. He scrambled to his feet, put his hand over his left eye, and ran up the stoop of his home. The other loy grabbed hit toy cannon and scampered toward Ninth j remus.

Cleero Harrison, a retired carriage manufacturer of East Saginaw, Mich., and a fourth cousin of the ex-President, disappeared before dawn resterday from the promenade deck of the Old Dominion steamship Guyandotte, when the vessel was off the Maryland coast. He was 78 years old and had not been in active business for ten years. His wife died twenty years ago. He was somewhat eccentric, but not at all weak-minded. He was, in fact, a great reader and a bright talker. He had a habit of carrying most of his possessions, consisting of bonds, mortgages, and mining stocks, valued, it is said, at \$100,000, around in a vallee with him. These have disappeared. Mr. Harrison's travelling commpanion in his ten years' journeyings on land and sea in his native country has been his daughter. Mrs. Mary Oliver of Jackson, Mich. Mrs. Oliver thinks that her father met with foul play. He had on his person when he disappeared about \$700 in money. Mrs. Oliver says that she believes that he also had on the steamship the vallse containing his securities. She believes that he was made away with by some person

mmodated, as there were several vacant

commodated, as there were several vacant rooms.

Mr. Harrison's room mate was M. Levi, a little man, who has a notion store in Halifax street, Petersburgh, Va. He was coming to New York on a buying trip, as he often does, and he is well known to travellers on the ships of the Old Dominion line. He is an inveterate smoker, and spent much of Thursday night and eart of yesterday morning on the deck puffing cigars with two triends.

Just after Mr. Harrison was assigned to a room by the purser, Mrs. Oliver came to the purser's window and asked if her father had bought a ticket for her and secured her a room. The purser said he had not. She inquired her way to her ather's room, and returned ten minutes later to the purser's office with two five-dollar bills, with which she purchased her taket. She was assigned to a room on the salcon deck.

She says this was the first time she had not

Nothing was seen of him after

EX-CONGRESSM IN WISE'S SON HURT

When the street main in West Forty-fourth street was repaired a few weeks ago, the work-men left a section of pipe lying in the gutter n front of Ex-Congressman John S. Wise's residence at 22d. Some boys who live west of Eighth avenue and are constantly playing pranks, have had great sport with the section of pipe in the last few days by touching off giant crackers and toy cannons inside, thus making a tremendous noise. An accident hap pened to the ex-Congressman's six-year-old or on Thursday evening, which will put an

bed hy toy cannon and scampered toward Ninth drenue.

Mr. Wise was alarmed when he saw his son's injured eye. A bit of gun wad, about as big as a finge hall, had been blown into the under ild, any there were grains of powder in the flesh. A surgeon who was bastif summoned discovi ted that the life had been burst at one point of the explosion. Mr. Wise said vesterday thit it was not sertain that the lad's eyesight would not be permanently affected.

Mr. Wise is incensed at the pranks of the boys who invade the street. He caused the arrest of three of them some days ago for discharging a pistel through a window of his dining room. The parents of the boys pleaded with the ex-Congressman not to prosecute, and he reiented upon the promise of the parents to give the iads a sound spanking.

The Berkshire Hills route, via New York Cetten!-

MR. CLEVELAND GOES TACHTING.

On His Way to Buzzard's Bay with Dr. Bryant on Mr. E. C. Benedlet's Onelda, President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, and Miss Lamont.

reached this city at 10:28 o'clock last night The President travelled in the private car of Vice-President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, who accompanied Mrs. Cleveland from Washington to this city a week ago, met him at Jersey City.

The President were a snug-fitting suit of dark blue serge with a sack coat and black derby. Dr. Bryant's carriage was walting and brought him, Secretary Lamont, and Dr Bryant over on the Cortlandt Street Ferry. Mr. Cleveland said that he had nothing to add to his proclamation concerning his reasons for

Cleveland said that he had nothing to add to his proclamation concerning his reasons for convening Congress.

Secretary Lamont was asked if the President had received many appeals from business men to convene Congress.

"President Cleveland has received no appeals worth mentioning," said the Secretary.

"Has he received many protests from silver men against convening Congress?"

"He has received mo protests worth mentioning," said Secretary Lamont.

"What are the President's plans during his vacation?"

"President Cleveland and Dr. Bryant will go aboard Mr. Benedict's yacht Oneida to-night. They will leave at once. They will cruise slowly along the coast. The President desires rest and recreation. His destination is Gray Gables. He does not expect to reach Buzzard's Bay until Sunday evening or Monday morning. Dr. Bryant will go to Gray Gables with him. The Doctor, however, may not stay there more than three or four days. President Cleveland does not expect to return to Washington for three weeks at least. I do not know whether or not he will spend the entire time at Gray Gables. I understand, however, that he contemplates a cruise in New England waters with some good fishing.

Mr. Cleveland, Dr. Bryant, and Secretary Lamont were driven to the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, but not finding the launch of the Oneida there they dreve to the Eastery, where the President and Dr. Bryant gai aboard the launch and were taken off to the yacht.

ABOUT TO BURY HIM ALIVE.

Undertakers Were Serewing Down the Coffin Lid When the Corpse Sat Up. Sr. Louis, June 30.-Charles Walker, llving at the corner of Sixteenth and Washington streets, this city, was pronounced dead by the doctors, and a certificate for his burial was

given. To-day he is on the road to recovery. This morning Undertakers Leidner & Dros-ter, under the authority of the burial certificate, had placed Walker's body in a casket and were about to screw down the lid when the supposed corpse sat up and gazed about the room. The undertakers left their work un-

Mr. Walker has had heart failure, and has now employed other physicians to attend him. who say he will recover.

JUST READY TO FALL.

Chicago's Government Building in an Ex-seedingly Bad Condition. CHICAGO, June 30. - Inspector Gening of the city Building Department made a critical ex-

amination of the Government building to-day. nd declares that structure to be in danger of collapse. So far has the ruin gone that it now requires twenty-two tons of log chain to hold the walls together, and perpendicular cracks are on every side. The southeast corner of the structure has sunk seven inches below the northwest corner. Building Commissioner Toolen will formally notify the Government that the building is a fit subject for condemna-

KILLED FIGHTING HORSE THIEVES One of the Bravest Range Officers of Texas

Chased the Gung Into Mexico. San Antonio, Tex., June 30.-A despatch was received here to-day from Ysleta, stating that Capt. Jones and a detachment of rangers were in pursuit of a band of desperate Mexican horse thieves, and this morning followed them across the Rio Grands Riverinto Mexico, When the horse thieves reached their native country they made a stand against the rangers and a fight followed, in which Capt. Jones was shot

Detachments of rangers and a posse of citizens have left Alpine. Vileta, and other points to avenge the Captain's death. They will cross into Mexico if necessary, and a bloody encounter is impringnt. eross into alexics it accessary, and a bloody encounter is imminent. Capit, Jones was one of the best known, bravest, and most capable range officers in Texas. He has relatives living here.

A Young Woman Beats Four Politicians in a Hace for a Post Office.

MAUCH CHUNE, Pa., June 30.—The appointment of Miss Anna G. Webster as postmistress at Weatherly is credited to Mrs. Bissell, wife of the Postmaster General. Four politicians

were applicants for the place. five years has maintained herself and a widowed mother as telegraph operator for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Glen Lehigh Valley Bailroad Company at Gien Summit, where the Bissell family has a cottage during the summer. The story of her life attracted the attention of Mrs. Bissell Miss Websier asked for the Post Office in her home town and invoked the aid of Mrs. bissell, and yesterday received notice of her appointment. The place is worth \$900 per annum.

A CHOCTAW EX! CUTED BY SHOOTING.

His Hands Were Held and a Piece of White Paper Over Ills Heart Was the Target. WINTER L T. June 30 -- Joe Rird a Choctage egro, was shot according to law at 11 o'clock this morning at Wilburton by Sheriff John Perry of Gaines county. The condemned sat on a plank, and his hands were held up by two other men. A piece of white paper was pinned on his shirt over his heart, and he was killed by a bullet from a revolver at a distance of flye paces. Bird murdered his mother-in-law and wife.

Next Friday four Choctaws are to be shot, and the following Friday five more. The mur-ders by these nine men were caused by politics.

An Ex-U. S. Consul Shoots Himself. KANSAS CITY, June 30.-William P. Beauchamp of Oklahoma City, shot and killed himself at the Tremont Hotel last pight. He was on his way from Oklahoma to his old home at Portland Mills, Ind. He was once United States Consul to Rorschach, Switzerland, He was well supplied with money, and apparently in good health.

Wants Saloons to be Sealed Up on Sundays, Columbus, O., June 30.-To prohibit the sale of liquors on Sunday, the Mayor of Lancaster proposes that if the Council will pass an ordinance, he will personally seal every saloon door in the town at midnight or hefore on Sat-urday nights, and that he will go around and break the seals bimself at Go'clock on Monday

Postmaster Hart Williag to Be Governor. Boston, June 30. - Postmaster Hart puts his position in the Gubernatorial matter as follows:
"If the Republican State Convention sees fit

to nominate me for Governor, I shall accent the nomination and do all I can properly to get elected." The Due d'Uzes Dead. Pants, June 30.-The death of the Due

d'Uzes at Cabenda, Lower Guinea, is an-nounced.

Jacques Marie Geraud de Crussol was the thirteenth Due d'Uzes. He was born in Paris in Ibus. Hoke Smith Goes to Ashury Park. Washington, June 30.—Secretary Hoke Smith left for Asbury Park, N. J., this after-noon to be absent until Monday.

Callsnyn Is the Best of All Tonies. Ripan's Tabules act like magic in casts of indiger

CONGRESS CALLED

To Meet in Extra Session on Aug. 7.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Even the Cabinet Didn't Get the News Long Eefore the Public.

The President Believed to Have Received Assurances that the Sherman Law Will Be Promptly Repealed - He Says that Distrust and Apprehension, the Besuit Largely of Unwise Legislation, Have Already Caused Great Loss to the People and Threaten Still Greater Loss, and that Congress to Called Upon to Relleve the Country from Present and Impending Danger and Distress-After Issuing His Proclamation the President Starts for Buzzard's Bay for Three Weeks' Vacation

WASHINGTON, June 30,-It was not exactly the unexpected which happened this afternoon, but it was certainly with unexpected abruptness that the announcement fell upon the city at Bo'clock that President Cleveland had called an extra session of Congress for Aug. 7. Simultaneously with this announcement came the almost equally interesting news that the President had started for Buzzard's Bay, slipping out of town on the 4:20 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Ballroad. Probably not a dozen persons in the city knew of his departure until long after it was an accomplished fact.

The various politicians here from New York Illinois, and other States, who have been hanging around the White House for some days in hopes of a speedy settlement of the important appointments still pending, were aghast when they heard the new. of the proclamation and the President's sudden departure, and without further dolay they emulated his example, so that to-night the capital is even more deserted than before, and by to-morrow the summer hegira will have been matter had been determined upon the Cabinet began to disperse with remarkable agility. Secretaries Lamont and Smith as well as the President left for the North this afternoon, the former bound for New York, while Secretary Smith's objective point is Asbury Park. Tomorrow Secretary Carlisle and Postmaster-General Bissell will leave town, and Secretary Herbert will follow in a few days. Secretary Greatum is in Chicago, and that leaves only Segretary Morton and Attorney-General Olney still abiding with us.

It is said that two or three Democratic Sena tors were at the White House vesterday and were taken into the President's confidence. He was then considering the question of the extra session, and asked their opinion concerning it, as he had already discussed the matter individually with the various members of the Cabinet. One of the Senators, who had arranged for a trip to Europe the middle of July, went home last night after his talk with instead of the first week in September, it Mr. Cieveland, and immediately set about is understood, was definitely arrived at at changing his plans. He told one of his friends that he proposed to spend a few weeks at a near-by resort in the mountains of Virginia instead of taking a trip to Europe, as he had suddenly ascertained that he would not have time to go abroad. However, he volunteered no further information. and, like the members of the Cabinet and the few other Senators consulted on the subject. he kept the purpose to call an extra session a secret until this afternoon, just before the official aunouncement was made from the White House.

As soon as the politicians here had recovered control of their vocal organs, they began with one accord to discuss the subject in a very animated manner. The few Cabinet officers remaining in town were at once besieged with inquiries, but they were unwilling to talk for publication. Very few Congress men or other prominent public men are in the city now, and such of thom as were visible professed an evidently honest astonishment. but it was noticeable and significant that all of them, practically without exception, and without distinction as to party, spoke in commendation of the Presideut's action, and furthermore expressed the opinion that Congress will probably do what he expects and desires it to do in the line of financial legislation. The deduction is fair and logical, and it is, moreover, supported by what lew hints the Cabinet officers have let fall this evening, that the President would not have taken this important step if he had not become pretty well satisfied that it would lead to a successful result-in other words, that Congress would repeal the Sherman law, either unconditionally or without any conditions of an injurious nature. This is the universal opinion in Washington to-night. It is also understood on all sides that the President's action was taken in direct response to the petitions which have poured in upon him incessantly from the business centres of the country during the last few days, and the belief is everywhere expressed that the mere calling of the session will act as a wonderful topic in business cir-Among the small coteries of extreme sliver

cles all over the country immediately. men now in the city there is an unconcealed feeling of alarm to-night over the situation. They confess that the future looks ominous to their cause, but they express a determination to keep up the fight with added vigor, and they will organize at once a powerful lobby and pre-pare for the greatest effort of their lives.

It is generally believed here, even among these sliver extremists, that the President has reasonable assurances that the new Congress will promptly carry out his financial policy. The fact that he has so suddenly determined to call the extra session earlier than was originally planned is regarded by them as an indication that he is confident of success The reasons for calling it in August rather than September are, perhaps, a little more urgent than they were a week ago; but it is known that the President early favored a delay that he might demonstrate to some of the radical free allverites and the few wavering members of his party the danger of continuing the present system and the necessity for sound money legislation. The financial distress threatened in various parts of the country was an object lesson which, it is said. Mr. Cleveland desired some of the Western and Southern theorists to study at length Assurances received from various parts of the country by the President within the past few days, it is said, indi-cate a popular change of sentiment in some of the communities where financial

President and his advisers now feel sure that Congress will enset the desired legislation promptly, and as the financial situation within the past few days has grown more threatening, it was determined to issue the call at once and relieve the public mind of further

suspense. The Illinois Congressmen who are here unanimously approve the President's action, though of course they personally regret having to attend Congress in mid-summer.

"I think the announcement of an early ses sion will materially improve the business situation," said Mr. Forman. "I believe Congress will promptly repeal the Sherman law. What other financial legislation may be enacted it is hard to say, but I think the President's policy, which is known to be

sound, will be satisfactorily carried out." John, Allen, the clever Missfssippi Congressman, was dining at Chamberlin's with Sen-ster Blackburn when he was asked to throw the search light of his powerful mind on the

situation. This is what he said: "I have not seen the proclamation of the President calling Congress together, though I am not surprised to hear that such a call has been made. I understand that the pressure was very great on him to do so. I think it is well enough that it has been done. The country is anxious to have the Democratic Congress begin to redeem the party's pledges. It will be right warm here in August, but our constituents many of them will be enduring the heat under more trying circumstances than we will have to undergo. I trust the extra session may be productive of much good. I do not know what it will do, or what the President thinks it will do, about silver coin-

age, nor does anybody else know."
"I'll be there," said Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, cheerily, "notwithstanding that I had planned to be in a cooler place at that time. We shall need to adopt some business-like rules, even if they shall be open to the charge of being Beed rules, if the extra session is to succeed in the purpose for which it has been summoned, namely, the repeal of the Sherman act and the repeal of the McKin-ley bill. Of course, the financial interests must receive first attention. But the reform of the tariff must follow, and I predict that the session will be protracted into the time for the regular session in December. The silverites are determined to die in the last ditch, and may be looked for to make a desperate fight. They must be deprived of the weapon of dilatory motions. The call will reassure the financial imagination. For my part I believe the present stringency has no more real basis than that imagination. Yes, the news from India has undoubtedly turned the balance in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, and in

that sense probably had something to do with the President's decision." "It may be assumed almost with certainty by all that President Cleveland has come to the conclusion that the Congress to be conpractically completed. As soon as the session | vened will promptly wine the Sherman law from the statute books." was the comment of ex-Congressman Herman Stump of Maryland. now Superintendent of Immigration. "Grover Cleveland is a determined fighter, and he would not have made this cal! now if he were not well satisfied of this favorable condition It is a condition that has been hastened in the last few days by the news of silver coinage stoppage in India The President will undoubtedly carry the fight through to a finish now. Personally, I had expected him to wait until September.'

THE PRESDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

He Says the Occasion Requires the Calling of Congress in Extra Session.

By the United Press. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- At 6 o'clock this evening a proclamation was issued by the President convening Congress in extraordinary session on Aug. 7. The determination to call the extra session the first week in August weight to the many telegrams received from all parts of the country urging this course. Another consideration which caused the President to change his mind was foreshadowed in the remark made by one of his Cabinet officers two days ago, that if the President received reasonable assurances that there was a likelihood of a prompt repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase law he might be disposed to call Congress together earlier than he had announced. It is inferred, from the fact that the President has done so, that he has obtained the assur-

ances he desired. The following is the text of the proclamation:

THE PROCLAMATION. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1803.

Whereas, The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation, which pervade all business circles, have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of the manufactures, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workingmen the wage of labor; and

Whereas. The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws, which must be executed until repealed by Congress;

Now. therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proglamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both Houses of the Congress of the United States at the capital. in the city of Washington, on the seventh day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress. All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated. Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the city of Washington, on the thirdeth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seven-GROVER CLEVELAND. teenth.

THE PRESIDENT STAUTS POR GRAY GABLES. The President started at 4% this afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad for his summer home on Buzzard's Bay. He had not decided to leave the capital so soon until this merning, and he was out of the city before the news of his intention was generally known. He will be absent from the capital three weeks or more, his stay depending upon circumstances. Secretary Lamont accompanied the President as far as New York. The President's departure so suddenly leaves a number of important appointments that had been agreed upon unsigned, and many Senators and Congressmen, who have recently arrived, in the hereay has been the rankest. As a result the lurch. It is understood that the President will the action of the President good and

transact only the most urgent public business while at Buzzard's Bay, and any official announcements that are to be made will be given out at the Executive Mansion in Wash-

Most of the Cabinet officers have followed the President's example and left the city for brief vacations. These who remain say the President's proglamation speaks for itself and decline to discuss the situation further.

WHAT INFLUENCED THE PRESIDENT.

The disturbances of values arising from the uncertainties of the situation grew so alarming that Mr. Cleveland was compelled to acknowledge that the "unexpected contingeneles necessitating an earlier meeting of Congress," which he spoke of in his interview of June 5, had arrived. The action of the British Government in India brought mate ters to a crisis. After the suspension of silver coinage in India the President resolutely declined to speak further about his intentions until he should be prepared to act. and each of his Cabinet officers maintained sim-ilar silence. It may be stated, however, without violation of confidence, that from the day when the approuncement of the action of India was made, the President took steps to keep, himself forewarned through the press despatches of the slightest approach of panie in the money market prepared at any moment to take the course which he has now adopted. if it seemed to him that his so doing would in any way tend to aliny niarm and restore publis confidence When to-day he found telegrams on his table, not only from the Eastern and Middle States, but also from the South and even from some of the silver States of the Northwest, urging that Congress be called together at the earliest day possible to end the uncertainty, he determined to delay no longer. But even in taking this action, the President took steps as far as he could to prevent its being known before the Stock Exchange closed, so as to avoid any appearance of exercising undue influence on the stock market.

SUNATOR VOORHEES'S VIEWS.

The effect of the appouncement on Senators and Representatives in the city was very marked. Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, first knew of the President's act when informed by a reporter. He

was not surprised. "That being t e case," said the Senator, "It will not be long until we are again at work. Inasmuch as Congress has to deal with this subject of finance, it is well that we get about it, and the sooner the better. I do not know that Congress can or will bring relief to the country, but it is our duty to make the effort. and there is no wisdom in delay. The condition of the country certainly, to my mind. demands very prompt and decisive action. especially in view of the fact that everybody seems to be depending upon Congress for a solution of our financial troubles. I think the President has acted wisely, and I have no doubt that as soon as Congress gets to work it will repeal the Sherman act. I voted against the bill when it came up on a yea and nay vote, when it passed, and I told the silver men who supported it that it was not the legislation they needed for silver, and that they would live to regret the day they supported it. That day has come. I for one, shall vote for its repeal. It must not understood, however, that I shate a single jot or tittle of my adherence to the colnage and the use of silver as money, under proper

regulations for its parity with gold." Senator Harris, President pro tem. of the Senate, could not be seen personally, but from one to whom he had spoken relative to the calling of an extra session it is learned that he expressed the belief that the sooner it was done the better it would be for the whole

Representative Dockery of Missouri declined to discuss the probable action of Congress when it came to act on the money question. "I can express no view upon that subject." to-day's Cabinet session, after giving full said Mr. Dockery, "for the reason that I have not talked with enough members to know whether the Sherman law can be repealed o not. Unless I know what a canvass would show it would be foolish for me to make a prediction. So far as the action of the Presi-

dent is concerned. I think it is eminently proper under the circumstances. "It is a good thing," said Mr. Bynum of Indiana, "and I believe it will result in the repeal of the Sherman law, at the door of which much, if not all, the present financial trouble can be laid. The earlier Congress repeals the Sherman act the better it will be for all. I believe it can be repealed, and fair to see any great difficulty in wiping from the statute books a law which everybody condemns and

nobody favors. Indiana is for repeal." "I voted against the Sherman act before and will vote for its repeal new." said Mr. Brown of Indiana. "The Sherman act, it is claimed. was not passed to prevent the enactment of a free coinage bill. It would be nearer the truth to say that it was passed to keep Mr. Harrison from votoing a free coinage bill, and appearing before the country as an op-

CABINET OFFICERS DECLINE TO TALK. Cabinet officers who are in the city, when saked to-night for an expression of opinion regarding the President's proclamation, were uncommunicative. Secretary Carlisle would not be seen. Attorney-General Olney said that he did not think he was the right man to come

ponent of sliver."

to for an expression of views on the subject and declined to talk. Secretary Herbert said that the subject would involve a long discussion of a great many points into which he did not care to

enter. Senator Cockrell of Missouri was at his residence in earnest conversation with Representative Dockers. He anticipated the object of the reporter's call, and said he had no interview to give; that he had heard of the issuance of the proclamation only a short time before, but had not read it, nor would he do so

until to-morrow "The President," Mr. Cockrell said, "has a right to issue a proclamation, as a matter of

course, but for myself, I have nothing what-Lepresentative Enlos of Tennessee said it was perfectly proper for the President to convene Congress in extraordinary session under

the circumstances. "It may restore public confidence," said Mr. Enloe. "Still it is a question in my mind whether Congress can furnish any relief. The country, however, seems to think it can, and it is the part of wisdom for the President to give it a chance. I think there is no very great reason for this financial demoralization, except that the public confidence has been

sha.en. Mr. Enloe said further that he believed it hardly probable, from what he had heard and knew of the situation, that the Sherman law would be repealed without a substitute.

Representative Durburrow of Illinois is of the opinion that the President was right in calling the extra session in gust. The President, he thought, had considered the matter carefully ever since his inauguration. He has had presented to him in all lights, and has r where it belongs. Mr. Durburrow did not to forecast the action of Congress, but is opinion that the immediate result of the session will be to restore confidence it ness and financial circles to a large exte Senator Ransom of Nosth Carolina